

Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1893

A LETTER appears in this morning's issue which will find an echo in thousands of hearts. The long and honorable public life of Hon. J. M. Kauhane—a career without a single moral blemish—fairly entitles him to a place at the top. Representative Iosepa has been in the Legislature for one session only, but the record which he has made for himself during the past seven months makes him a worthy fellow to his elder colleague, and will bring him lasting credit. Both men are incorruptible and reflect lustre upon their race.

A WASHINGTON despatch states that the House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people. This is a much-needed reform, and it is to be hoped that the measure will become a law. The system of choosing United States Senators indirectly by an election through the State Legislatures was, like the Electoral College, one of the experimental features introduced into the Federal Constitution by its framers. Like the Electoral College it did not work as was anticipated and intended, but became a mere piece of cumbersome machinery. It has always complicated state and national politics in an undesirable way, and the substitution of the system of election by the direct popular vote will be a welcome reform.

(From Daily, January 27.)

THIS morning is announced the change in the hours of martial law. They will be confined in future to night hours between 11 p. m. and 4 a. m.—instead of being from 9 to 6. The making of this change within ten days after the proclamation of the new Government affords the strongest evidence of the desire felt by the authorities to accommodate the public in every possible way. There can be no doubt that the proclamation of martial law was one of the wisest acts of the administration. It has resulted in the maintenance of order, and has diffused a feeling of security throughout the community. A quiet hitherto unknown has reigned in the streets from dark to daylight, which has been a boon to everybody, while the annoyance to persons having legitimate business to transact has amounted to little or nothing.

SOWING DISSENSION.

Now that the first excitement incident upon the late political changes has died away, the enemies of the new order have found their tongues and are making an effort to break down the government by fomenting dissensions and dividing its friends. This was only what was to be expected. It had to come in the order of things and need alarm no one. The enemies of the government know that it has nothing to fear so long as its supporters are united. The unanimity of feeling which brought about the fall of the monarchy was something almost, if not altogether without a parallel in the history of the foreign community of Hawaii. As long as this unanimity continues, the work done is safe—beyond the reach of force or fraud. This its enemies know, and their solitary hope is in nursing discord, working up factional jealousy, playing upon individual grievances, and endeavoring by plausible arguments as by secret intrigue, to destroy the union which has been hitherto, and is still, so fruitful a source of strength.

We do not think the friends of the present Government—and their name is legion—need feel any concern at the spectacle of these tactics of the enemy. We are unable to observe that the maneuvers of the monarchists have been rewarded by the smallest success. The men who gathered at the

Armory last week Tuesday, and who with numerous others have spent, and are still spending, so many hours of working and watching at the Government Building, the Barracks, and the Station House, as well as in the streets, are not going to fall into the toils laid for them, and lose the main chance by quarrelling about trifles. These men know what they want, and they know that the way to get it is to keep together.

TAKING THE OATH.

The oath to support the Provisional Government is now being taken by many citizens who are not officials or employees of the Government. It is, perhaps, only an expression of good will in such cases, including of course the necessary implication to do no hostile act. But it is well to show by such public avowal that one has such sentiments if he has them. The impression has been that it was only for officials and employees of the Government that the form of the oath was provided. This was the case, we learn, until last Thursday, when forms were prepared for the use of private persons who desire to assume and express such obligation. The following is the form adopted, viz:

No. _____
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,
Island of _____ ss.
District of _____
I, _____, a native of _____
residing at _____
in said District, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, promulgated and proclaimed on the 17th day of January, 1893. Not hereby renouncing, but expressly reserving all allegiance to any foreign country now owing by me.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ A. D. 1893.

OUR DUTY IN THE MATTER.

The cholera scare is at present an occasional nightmare, but soon it will be a bona fide ghost walking every night and every day, too, so bold it will be. With the summer months a throng of pilgrims will set out from every part of the globe, and with this heira will start the germs of many diseases, especially the microbes of Asiatic cholera. For the most part the lines of travel will focus at Chicago, but they will cut through everywhere on the way from everywhere. Scientists and physicians predict a probable return of the epidemic, which has already broken out in several places, and it is not impossible that the great inter-ocean metropolis may be visited by this unwelcome guest.

The cholera bacilli multiply by myriads, and grow with incredible rapidity; they are exceedingly minute and invisible and are easily scattered from individual to individual, and thus to communities and even whole countries.

Our friends in Chicago have known cholera before, they have had it in fact and have recovered to tell the tale. But cholera in that city next summer would mean danger to many of Hawaii's people, immediate danger to those who have gone from the Islands and imminent danger to those in the Islands from travelers returning from the Fair.

In any case we are wise if we take the ounce of prevention, for in this ill there may not be even tons that will cure.

In the first place we should act through our Board of Health, which should not be merely on consulting terms with our medical men, but should be actually composed in large part if not wholly of the most skillful physicians. This body should give all precautionary measures its closest attention, and should be unanimously seconded by all the community in carrying out its decrees, however stringent and inconvenient these might be to individuals. It should make better provisions for garbage collection, for cleanliness of living among the natives and Asiatics, especially in

crowded portions of the city; for the guarantee of pure water for everybody; for disinfection of mail and freight; for proper harbor laws and quarantine restrictions; for adequate care of the sick and a sharp scrutiny of any suspicious cases; and the publication of reading matter to give information on the subject to all the people in Hawaii nei, especially the natives who are so reckless in disease and so ignorant of medical and sanitary science. Great credit is due to the Board of Health for the precautions taken last September, and the prudence of the authorities was the cause of much satisfaction in this city. But eternal vigilance is the price of our welfare, and it is not too soon to think of this matter.

So much for those who stay. But what of those who go? The danger will be more constant, and they must arm themselves against this unseen foe by every device. These cholera bacilli do not thrive in a healthy stomach, say men of science, so those who will take the trouble to live in a hygienic and rational way need have no great fear of the infection. We should inform ourselves as thoroughly as possible of the conditions to be avoided—conditions of food, water, air, clothing and association with others, in city or country, at home or abroad. Let ignorance and carelessness give way, at whatever cost or inconvenience, to knowledge and increasing vigilance, and our dreams of going to the Fair need not be uneasy, nor our prospects for a delightful vacation be blighted by the dread of cholera.

Canada Changes Front.

The Toronto Empire, the organ of the Canadian Government, announces that the tariff for the canals adopted for the year 1893 puts an end to all discrimination against vessels, merchandise or citizens of the United States.

This is quite a remarkable change in the attitude of Canada. The last utterance from the Dominion, and that, too, semi-official in its character, was that Canada had no concessions to make to the United States, and that if we did not like it we might settle the question with Great Britain.

It so happened, however, that there was an easier and more effectual way of inducing Canada to act fairly and honestly toward us and to respect her treaty stipulations. The United States intimated very plainly that unless Canada should remove all discrimination on canal tolls we should forbid the Consular sealing of manifests and the transits of merchandise in bond through any portion of the United States into Canada or vice versa. This meant a blow at the Canadian Pacific Railway which that company was not willing to stand, and it is more than likely that it brought pressure to bear on the Dominion Government which has resulted in an equitable tariff for the Canadian canals. —S. F. Chronicle.

Antique Furniture.

We were shown on yesterday by H. W. Mabry a unique curiosity in the shape of a watch chain that came over from England in the Puritan ship Mayflower and was worn by Caleb Carr, first Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island, who was the great grandfather of Mrs. Mabry. The Carr family are in possession of a quaint old clock that reaches from the floor to the ceiling and is run by means of huge iron weights. The pendulum to this mammoth time piece runs up through the case, attached to which is a full rigged ship which oscillates to and fro with the motion of the pendulum. An old-fashioned straight backed rocking chair also enters the list of relics owned by this family, the rockers of which are worn down so thin that the weight of an ordinary person would break them. Fabulous amounts have been offered by various institutions in the United States for these aged keepsakes but none were accepted. —Palatka (Flo.) Advertiser.

Your friend Luning is the happiest man in town. Ever since a shirt-maker named Johnson got the best of him in a lawsuit he has been waiting for a chance to get even. Luning hunted high and low for a bill against Johnson and was finally rewarded by securing an old board bill amounting to \$21, which Johnson had forgotten to pay. Judge Foster has given judgment for the amount, and now Luning will enjoy collecting the amount.

Chief Justice Judd has granted another respite to Masuda, the Japanese who was sentenced to be hung on next Monday. No date has been set for the execution.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A Brief History of the Revolution to be Issued.

The Hawaiian Gazette Co. has now in press an important publication which is destined to meet with the hearty approval of the general public here and elsewhere. It is entitled "A Brief History of the Revolution," and it will be issued in a convenient pamphlet form.

The unprecedented large sales of the ADVERTISER and the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, both of which contained the only true and extended account of the late revolution is the cause of the new publication.

For some days this office has received many inquiries for papers containing the particulars of the successful overthrow of the monarchy, but their requests could not be complied with for the simple reason that the supply had given out.

The many people who have been disappointed will no doubt hail this announcement with satisfaction.

The brief history will contain everything which has appeared in the ADVERTISER about the revolution; commencing with the first meeting which organized the committee of safety, the causes which led to that meeting will be explained; a report of the memorable mass meeting which was held at the Armory; the full account of the events of the following day when the committee of thirteen promulgated the Provisional Government. From that moment everything will be graphically described, the whole forming a complete history right up to date. Several special articles have been written for the pamphlet, and take it all in all, it will be the most interesting and valuable publication ever printed in this country.

Another feature will be the illustrations. Every prominent official of the Provisional Government will be represented on its pages, besides a number of cuts of the prominent Government buildings. A photograph of the ex-Queen will also be reproduced.

As but a limited number of pamphlets will be printed, orders should be left at once at the news-dealers or at this office. The price of the publication has not been settled on as yet, but it will be low enough to be within the reach of all.

AGAIN IN JAIL.

John Griffiths' Checked Career—Is He Insane?

John Griffiths of Fresno is again behind the bars of the City Prison on the old charge of trying to pass forged checks. Griffiths is a young man, but has had about as checked a career as can well be imagined. He comes from a good family and is a typical black sheep. There is hardly a jail in the San Joaquin Valley that he has not been in, and every asylum for the insane in the State knows him.

Griffiths began his career of check-working eight years ago, varying the monotony of passing spurious paper by occasionally stealing one of his brother's horses. He was arrested time and again, and his family helped him out of trouble, and then he was declared insane and sent to the asylum at Stockton.

He was discharged as cured from the asylum and in a week or two was back at his old tricks. Then his family shipped him on board a whaler and he swam ashore at Honolulu and told the American Consul there the story of being the leader of the Poso train-robbers, which created at the time much excitement on this coast. He was returned to San Francisco and sent to Agnews asylum, from which institution he was released a few weeks ago.

His latest forgery, for which he is now in custody, is that of signing the firm name of Kutner, Goldstein & Co. of Fresno to checks that he was trying to cash when arrested. It is thought the young man is insane, but since asylum after asylum declares to the contrary the authorities may push this last case against him. —S. F. Call.

It is rumored that the holders of the Lottery Franchise will bring a suit against the Provisional Government for damages on account of the repeal of the Act. They claim that a franchise for twenty-five years is a vested right which cannot be withdrawn.

"Dick" Sherrett, a patient at the Insane Asylum, was found last night wandering about the streets. Escaped lunatics are quite common now, as several have been picked up within the past few weeks.

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